

MEMBERS DANCE AS BILL IS ENACTED

Payne Tariff Measure Goes Through, Four Democrats Voting for It.

DAY OF EXCITEMENT FROM THE BEGINNING

Lumber Schedule Goes Through
and Mr. Fitzgerald Charges
"Midnight Deal," Which Is
Strenuously Denied—Gal-
leries Are Crowded in
Anticipation.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 9.—After three weeks of consideration the Payne tariff bill was passed by the House of Representatives to-night by a vote of 217 to 161. One Republican, Austin (Tennessee)

voted against the measure, and four Democrats, all from Louisiana—Messrs. Broussard, Estopinal, Pujo and Wickliffe—voted for it. An attempt by Champ Clark, the minority leader, to recommit the bill with instructions

The day was filled with excitement from the moment the session began at noon until the last minute. The members were keyed up to the highest pitch, and a practically full membership remained on duty throughout.

The final vote demonstrated the capacity of the Republican organization to get together. The situation with respect to lumber was greatly relieved for the Republican leaders when it became manifest that the advocates of

the proposition placing it on the free list were in the minority. Because of that fact, Mr. Fitzgerald (New York) charged that a midnight deal had been made last night whereby free lumber was to be voted down and the rates on barley and barley malt increased, and

the notwithstanding the denials of Messrs. Mann (Illinois) and Cushman (Washington), who offered the barley amendments.

matic and executive reservations likewise were fully occupied, one of the conspicuous observers being Mrs. Taft, wife of the President.

dancing up and down the aisles and patting their fellow members on the back.

After adopting a resolution that until further orders sessions shall be held on Mondays and Thursdays, the

With but three hours remaining in which to perfect it, before being finally voted upon, the House to-day resumed consideration of the Payne tariff bill. There was a full attendance and debate at fever heat.

At the suggestion of Chairman Payne the action of the House in fixing a rate of 1 per cent. ad valorem on crude petroleum and its products was by unanimous consent reversed and the articles placed on the free list.

Basic slag, ground or unground, was taken out of the maximum and minimum provisions, Chairman Payne explaining that it was used mostly by farmers as fertilizer. The maximum duty on petroleum also was repealed.

The substitute for section 3, covering the maximum and minimum features of the bill, offered by Chairman Payne yesterday, occasioned the liveliest debate. When it became apparent that almost countless amendments would be proposed to that section

Chairman Payne sought to rally his cohorts by appealing to them to vote down all such propositions. He called attention to the fact that the substitute section was an elaboration of the original section in that it specifically pointed out the articles which should

All attempts to amend the section except in the case of basic slag and petroleum, failed, and the vote there being taken, the substitute section 3 was adopted.

increasing the Payne rate on barley from 15 to 24 cents a bushel, as well as the duty on barley malt from 25 to 40 cents a bushel, were adopted.

"Midnight Deal."

The amendments to the lumber

schedule having been offered by Mr. Cushman, of Washington, for the committee, Mr. Fitzgerald, of New York, hinted at "a midnight deal" whereby the possibilities of free lumber were considerably removed.

feeted Mr. Mann, of Illinois, said he believed those favoring free lumber would maintain their attitude toward that schedule.

The substitute for section 4, which in his opening remarks Mr. Payne announced he would offer, was presented. In effect it stipulates that the maximum provision shall not apply, to cases

where a mother country gives a preferential duty to one of its colonies, as well as to cases where a colony gives a preferential duty to a mother country, which was originally prescribed in the Payne bill.

(Illinois) offered an amendment giving the President discretion in the application of a maximum rate. The Lowden amendment was lost and the Payne amendment was adopted.

amendment to the drawback section of the bill. This amendment stipulates that no drawback will be allowed upon flour or other grain products in which domestic grain is used unless it is manufactured in the same city or town in which the imported grain, to be

checked against, is milled. It also provides that the article must be manufactured from domestic product harvested prior to the importation against which it is checked.

On motion of Mr. Payne, the section of the bill which provides that nat-

ents issued by the United States in
citizens of a foreign country shall be